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MISSION GOING TO U.S. TO REFINANCE DEBT

PY240212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1209 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (NA) -- The Argentine Government will soon send a mission to the United States to renegotiate the terms of the country's huge foreign debt.

Economy Ministry sources report that the mission will be headed by Central Bank Chairman Santiago Gilotaux, who has "excellent contacts" with the U.S. banking community.

This mission will reportedly be in charge of making contacts with private bankers and representatives of international financial institutions headquartered in that country. This will give the mission the opportunity to "sound out" the bankers' feelings on whether or not to refinance part of the debt falling due in the second half of this year. The debt amounts to $8 billion, including principal and interest.

Within 1 month, and after the return of the mission headed by Gilotaux, Argentina will attempt to have payment of its foreign debt delayed.

A second round of talks with the bankers is scheduled for mid-August. Then the matter will be subject to an in-depth analysis during the annual IMF meeting in September.

Before this date, the economic leadership expects to discharge those obligations already due which Argentina has not yet paid to its foreign creditors.

According to a high Economy Ministry source, such obligations would amount to $1,200 million.

Concerning the favorable predisposition of U.S. banks to comply with the Argentine request, the economic leadership attaches considerable importance to the report the IMF has been drawing up for a week. This report will be used by the top international banking sector to judge Argentina's situation.

The Economy Ministry believes that Argentina can obtain the $1,200 million needed to discharge the most urgent obligations, although it remains doubtful about the results concerning the long-term debt, taking into account the international banking system's fears over the political instability.

The Economy Ministry is trying not to ask the IMF for a credit of approximately $1,200 million, an amount the IMF could grant to Argentina, in an attempt to avoid the political erosion that would result from the conditions that this organization would impose if such a loan was requested.

The possibility that another mission could be sent to Europe with the same purpose, while Gilotaux is still in the United States, has not been ruled out.

Meanwhile, neither the Economy Ministry nor the Central Bank have either confirmed or denied a report by Argentine economist Benjamin Oppenheimer. According to this report, Argentinas' foreign debt would be made up of fictitious obligations coming from irregular operations.

Oppenheimer, currently a United Nations official, brought the charge last week before top leaders of the Justicialist Party.

Questioned by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS on this subject, different officials from the economic area gave only evasive responses.

However, a reliable government source who asked not to be identified, admitted the existence of the operations which resulted in the "dirty" foreign debt, but, he said, the amount is not as large as reported by Oppenheimer, who placed it at $8 billion.

The consulted source said that such operations do not amount to more than $5 billion.

'IMPORTANT' CUBAN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES

PY231348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1212 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (TELAM) -- An important Cuban trade mission led by Amadeo Blanco, vice minister of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, arrived in the country this morning. Blanco said: "The purpose of our visit is to attend a meeting called by the Latin American Economic System [SELA] to discuss issues related to the committee charged with coordinating support for Argentina."

In a statement made at Ezeiza International Airport, he said: "Every aspect related to the support SELA will give to Argentina will be discussed at a meeting to be held in Buenos Aires on 26-27 July."

Asked whether our country could sell Cuba industrial products and vehicles as it did in previous years, Blanco said: "During our stay in this city we intend to contact economic officials to make a bilateral evaluation of trade relations."

Asked whether Argentine technology was recognized on the Cuban market, he said: "Yes, indeed. There has been a very important commercial exchange since 1974 which proved that there exists possibilities of industrial complementary actions between the two countries. Everything depends on the actual prospects for trading industrial products. Cuba is now fully engaged in a development process and our annual purchasing needs are quite large."

Asked about the extent to which ideological differences would influence the choice of a buyer [presumably meaning Cuba] Blanco said: "I take care of trade activities and as long as the products involved are of good quality and we need them we can participate in those investments."

FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY DESIGNATE RETURNS

PY231505 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1032 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (DYN) -- Enrique Lupiz, the Foreign Ministry under secretary-designate, announced today that Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Perez Llorca will visit Argentina in September.

Lupiz made the announcement at Ezeiza this morning shortly after returning to the country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO DESIGNATED -- Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has designated Rafael Maximiano Vazquez as Argentine ambassador to Mexico. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1438 GMT 21 Jul 82 PY]

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS ADVISER -- Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (TELAM) -- Dr Eduardo Alberto Maschwitz was installed as presidential press adviser today. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1517 GMT 19 Jul 82 PY]

RADIO FREQUENCIES -- Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM) -- The communications under secretary has implemented new rules for the award of radio frequencies, especially for those which are used for the sporadic broadcasting of radio programs. In view of the growing saturation of the spectrum of bands below 30 mhz, from now on single-band frequencies will be assigned for broadcasts made to a distance of over 200 km. These frequencies will be shared with other radio stations in the area and of the rest of the country, which will operate exclusively on single sideband, it was reported here. The frequencies to be used will be chosen out of the set of frequencies allocated to each radio station. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 2 Jun 82 PY]

VILDOSO SWEARS IN FOREIGN, LABOR MINISTERS

PY231851 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon today administered the oath to Foreign Minister Augustin Saavedra Waisse and Labor and Labor Development Minister Col Julio Villa Gomez Vargas. The ceremony was attended by the members of the cabinet and was held at noon in the Hall of Mirrors at Government House.

During the ceremony President Vildoso stressed the significance of Bolivia's foreign relations within the international framework and emphasized his administration's desire to strengthen ties with friendly nations. He said that these ties will be strengthened in keeping with the basic principles of foreign policy, that is, respect for the self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in domestic affairs of other nations.

In his speech the president also said that his administration stems from the mandate of the Junta of Commanders of the Armed Forces, supreme body of government.

He indicated that his administration assigns considerable importance to labor activities and he called upon his new labor minister to cooperate and carry out an open-dialogue policy to overcome problems.

He said that in keeping with the instructions of the armed forces the general labor law, once fully enforced will regulate and guarantee the right of the workers to immediate solutions for any problem that may come up. President Vildoso Calderon also called upon God to guide the steps of the new members of his team.

At the ceremony, which was attended by the members of the Junta of Commanders, the new foreign minister, Agustin Saavedra Weiss, emphasized that the nation's interests are paramount. He promised to do his best. He also said that Bolivia is traditionally a land of contacts and a channel for mutual influence [among nations] and pointed out that, in view of this, international relations will be dealt with on the basis of the principles mentioned by the president of the nation.

He said that in every field the ministers will try to cooperate as much as possible with the president of the nation and the armed forces. No one can refuse to contribute with his own share of sacrifices, the new foreign minister said.

He concluded by asking God's guidance in the performance of his duties and said that Bolivia must struggle against the advocates of disunity that have been plaguing its history for many years.

DEMANDS FOR INSTALLAING 1980 CONGRESS CONTINUE

Private Businessmen's Group

PY231921 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The private businessmen of Bolivia have demanded that Gen Guido Vildoso's new government restore democracy in this country immediately by installing the congress elected in 1980 so that it may name a president to assume power on 6 August. The formula drawn up by the Private Businessmen's Confederation [Confederacion de Empresarios Privados -- CEP] in a long document released today stated that this was the only solution to the serious economic crisis of the nation.

The CEP told the armed forces that it calls on them to implement an immediate political solution by calling together the congress elected in 1980.... so that the Republic of Bolivia may have a president on 6 August 1982.

Vildoso, who assumed the presidency 2 days ago by decision of the Junta of Military Commanders, promised to comply with the mandate of the armed forces to hand over power on 6 August 1983 to the person who is democratically elected on 24 April.

The CEP said that the country is on the brink of a total collapse and that no one will be saved from the disaster, if we continue in the same way. It added that the country, which is producing less and is so poor that the banks close for lack of its own currency, cannot wait.

The businessmen asserted that the unparalleled depression in Bolivia requires coherent and structural solutions which should be planned now and whose execution should begin immediately. They added that it is impossible to embark upon a long and ardous electoral game, at the end of which it is possible that we may have a president, but perhaps no country any longer. They pointed out that the electoral process will bring out disagreements, bad feelings and divisions.

Potosi UDP

PY240227 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Relay from Potosi]

[Text] This is Panamericana reporting from Potosi.

The UDP [People's Democratic Union] demands guarantees for the country's return to democracy.

The declaration, which is signed by (Juan Valdez) of the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left], (Luis Hernandez) of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and (Edgar Ramirez) of the PCB [Bolivian Communist Party], of the UDP, which is headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, informs the people of Potosi:

The serious overall crisis that is affecting the country will only be overcome with a legitimate government at the national level which results from the desire of the people.

In addition, the document states that the naming of General Vildoso, in view of his background as a military officer, as president contains the risk that there will be a return to the dark times which existed before obtaining the democratic victories that were achieved through the sacrifice of the Bolivian people.

Therefore, the departmental committee of the UDP demands:

1. The forming of the electoral organizations with honest citizens.

2. Full enforcement of the electoral law that was approved by congress in 1980.

3. The disbandment of the paramilitary groups and drug rings.

Finally, the full enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

The document concludes indicating there will be an organized mobilization in order to achieve this transition stage.

Panamericana has reported.

FULFILLMENT OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS CONFIRMED

PY240338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP) -- Bolivian Navy Commander Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez stated here today that the armed forces of the nation have resolutely decided to carry on the democratic process until its final fulfillment.

He said that the main government problem is to solve the economic crisis with an emergency plan so that a state of law could finally be implemented in the country.

The armed forces, he stated, will be in charge of overseeing the fulfillment of the current mandate, and therefore, the commanders of the three branches will be in permanent dialogue with the chief of state.

UDP PARTIES DISAGREE OVER FUTURE POLICY

PY242334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP) -- The main parties of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) that won the elections in 1978, 1979 and 1980, met here today and strongly disagreed on the nation's political future.

The leaders of the three organizations which make up the UDP, that is the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), had called a press conference which did not take place because of internal disagreements.

Sources close to the MIR told AFP that there are still things to be discussed and therefore the meeting with the journalists was postponed until further notice.

Meanwhile, the group of seven: the Historical Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH), the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), the Socialist Party, the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Revolutionary Front of the Left (FRI), and the United Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRU), have decided -- according to ADN Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun -- to nominate Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora for president and vice president, if the congress elected in 1980 is reinstated.

In view of this proposal, it seems that the MNRI will reject it and support elections in 1983, while the MIR would reportedly agree to the proposal to reinstate the congress of 1980 in order to elect the presidential ticket (Siles-Paz) on 6 August 1983.

Political sources have indicated that General Guido Vildoso's administration sworn in last Wednesday is under severe pressure from both political parties and private businessmen to reinstate the 1980 congress.

CENTRAL BANK PRINTING NOTES SO BANKS CAN OPEN

PY260202 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1428 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (TELAM) -- From tomorrow Bolivian banks can resume their normal activities of serving the public, since the banknotes which more than 15 printing presses are turning out in the vaults of the Central Bank will be available. Officials of that institution have announced that banknotes will be provided to the entire banking and savings and loan system of the country as of tomorrow.

The supply of banknotes to the banks was suspended last week because of technical problems, which led to the interruption in service of the complete Bolivian banking system until now.

More than 15 presses for printing signatures and serial numbers, sent from England by the firm De La Rue and Company, Limited, are working in the Central Bank vaults to replenish the supply of banknotes to banks. Central Bank spokesmen believe that the banks will be able to resume serving the public tomorrow.

RETURN OF CAMPESINO HEADQUARTERS PREVENTED

PY240121 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] In a document signed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, Oscar Sanjines and other labor leaders, the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) has denounced the attack sustained by leaders of the departmental Federation of Campesino Workers of La Paz. They directly accuse former labor coordinators as the perpetrators of the attack and that they also prevented the return of headquarters to the federation. The document asserts: This is a flagrant violation of the repeated statements made by members of the government regarding guarantees and freedom. We demand that this situation be rectified in order to prevent the just reaction of the peasants. The document also adds that the peasants in Cochabamba and Oruro have received similar treatment.

SPOKESMAN ATILA ON LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY241958 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Concerning the court injunctions filed by some 800 Brazilian businessmen against the payment of contributions to the social investment fund -- Finsocial -- Carlos Atila, the press secretary of the presidency, told reporters accredited to Government House that the government believes that Finsocial was created in absolute agreement with constitutional principles.

[Begin Atila recording] There must be some 10 million businessmen in Brazil. This is just a ridiculous minority, right? And that (?will be dealt with) by the courts. [end recording]

Atila added: Now we should wait for the courts' verdict.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] they all agree on the purpose of the program. Some of them have questioned the procedure, right? [end recording]

Concerning President Joao Figueiredo's trip to Canada, Carlos Atila, who arrived from Ottawa yesterday, said that two goals were achieved. In the political area, the establishment of closer ties and coordination between Brazil and Canada on problems shared by the two countries. According to Carlos Atila, these problems are:

[Begin recording] The improper distribution of income throughout the world and the promotion of international trade in that market, [words indistinct] Brazil. [end recording]

Atila stressed that Figueiredo and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau discussed economic factors which are hindering the rapid development of the Brazilian-Canadian trade.

[Begin recording] There are many ways to place Brazilian products on the Canadian market, including shoes, general tropical products, and machinery. Atila remarked that both Brazil and Canada are using trade as a tool to create and protect jobs.

[Begin recording] I believe that Canada would like, as any other country [words indistinct] of the international crisis, the increase in interest rates and inflation occurring in Europe and in the United States. Canada is suffering from unemployment and as a result some sectors of the Canadian economy have pressured their government to create barriers against the sale of Brazilian products. [end recording]

He cited the example of shoes, saying that the quotas established by the Canadian Government have reduced the possibility of selling this Brazilian product and that sales in Canada will depend on the Canadian Government's policies.

He added that President Figueiredo explained this matter to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau very frankly. The Canadian leader said he was under pressure from his country's manufacturers who want to prevent the sale of a better and cheaper product like Brazilian shoes.

According to Carlos Atila, Figueiredo's trip to Canada is probably the last trip the president will make abroad this year.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA -- Brazilian exports to Argentina during the first 4 months of 1982 totaled $156.8 million which accounts for 2.4 percent of the total income during the period, that is, $6.53 billion, experts of the export sector reported yesterday in Rio de Janeiro. The following were the major products exported to Argentina: coffee beans ($12.9 million),iron ore ($11.7 million) and parts for vehicles ($5.8 million). [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 82 p 30 PY]

BETANCUR OUTLINES ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PA232323 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- President-elect Belisario Betancur has announced that he will not apply emergency economic measures unless it is absolutely necessary. He said that he hopes that the followers of Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento will accept posts in his administration without the implication of political commitments. He said that he will implement realistic and cautious measures for the country's economy and the fiscal deficit. He promised to have unfaltering but unhurried negotiations with Venezuela.

Bentancur made exclusive statements to VISION magazine through (Carlos Alberto Rueda), its correspondent in Colombia. He said: We will have to put our house in order in view of the fiscal deficit. There is no other way. This means that we have a long and scientific task ahead in order to reduce the expenses by eliminating extravagant expenditures and accelerating the tax collecting system.

He said that the presidency, not only in Colombia but in many other countries, has become a sort of public relations office, but I will keep the commitments with the community in mind. I have decided to have a cabinet in which the liberal and conserative parties will be equally represented. The criteria that will count in choosing them will be their ability and honesty to fight patronage.

Regarding the new liberalism, he said that although they've said that they will not cooperate with this government, I hope that they will agree to have their representatives in certain positions of control without any political commitments because the new government and the country needs them.

Regarding the recent crisis of a financial group, he noted that, in addition to being an isolated incident, it served as a warning to halt speculation. This warning is good for decreeing realistic and cautious economic measures. We will use this climate to control the economic trend.

When I take office and have all the information on hand, I will see what new measures are advisable to eliminate the subjective and objective causes of the subversion, he added.

Betancur also announced that relations with Cuba will not be resumed. He said: We will maintain a cordial spirit with the Venezuela. We have nothing to discuss with Nicaragua regarding our legitimate rights in the Caribbean. We will rescue the spirit of unity of the Andean Pact. We will have trade relations with all the countries of the world and we will not ask for grace periods at the onset of the administration.

ARMY TO KEEP ALERT AGAINST NICARAGUAN CLAIM

PA240304 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala tonight justified the most recent demands of the armed forces to improve its equipment and urged them to remain alert to defend territorial sovereignty in the face of Nicaragua's pretensions over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago with its repeated overt threats.

Several days ago a commander of the Nicaraguan revolutionary forces reaffirmed his sympathies for the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and his desires to incorporate it into Nicaraguan territory, said Turbay Ayala.

He added that the Colombian Armed Forces should not remain inactive and indifferent but must be prepared and alert. Turbay strongly reaffirmed Colombia's sovereignty over the archipelago and reaffirmed the importance of constantly improving the equipment of the armed forces. He was speaking in Barranquilla, where he inaugurated combat site No 3 of the Colombian Air Force.

This administration has done everything possible to increase the capacity of the air force and today it is capable of fulfilling any mission assigned to it, Turbay added. He said that the basic need of any country is to strengthen its defense and this is not done with good will alone, much less in a country which is called upon to play an important role in the strife-torn Caribbean due to its geopolitical position.

LEMOS ON PRESIDENTS MEETING, NICARAGUA'S CLAIMS

PA240441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jul (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today officially confirmed that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will meet on 28 July 1982 in the border city of San Antonio, Tachira state.

The two presidents will attend the opening of a park there and Turbay will be decorated by the Venezuelan president.

The foreign minister said that during this visit he will greet his Venezuelan colleague, Alberto Zambrano Velasco, but discarded the holding of any talks on subjects other than those dictated by protocol and courtesy.

Lemos added that the work of border demarcation between the two countries is progressing satisfactorily, adding that next week the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry will visit Caracas to continue the negotiations with the Venezuelan director of borders.

Referring to the Law of the Sea treaty, Lemos said that at no time was there any interference in Venezuela's decisions because "we strictly respect the domestic affairs of other nations." He added that "my remarks were only a very cordial invitation and urging for Venezuela to accompany us in the signing of the treaty."

On the subject of Colombian-Nicaraguan relations, the foreign minister said:

"I believe our relations are normal, notwithstanding the natural tension which can cause unpleasant, unproductive, inappropriate and unnecessary statements from the Nicaraguan authorities, and create a problem where none exists, because (the Islands of) San Andres and Providencia, are an integral part of Colombian territory, as we all know."

M-19 SENDS AMENDMENT PROPOSALS TO CONGRESSMEN

PA232232 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- The clandestine 19 April Movement [M-19] has proposed to congress a package of measures including certain constitutional amendments to allow the total pacification of the country and provide for the return of guerrilla groups to a legal way of life.

The M-19 sent a nine-page bulletin to each congress member. After thoroughly analyzing public order in the country, the M-19 proposed an amendment to Article 121 of the Constitution to restrict the imposing of a state of siege to a minimum. The M-19 also suggested a general amnesty for political prisoners and expressed a desire to promote a dialogue with various sectors of the public in order to find the right formulas to preserve order.

The guerrilla movement proposed a demilitarization of the country and guarantees and respect for the organizations that are involved in a struggle for social, economic and political demands for the Colombians.

The M-19 sent the bulletins to the mail boxes reserved for congressmen at the national capitol and it even used one of it members to personally deliver copies of the bulletin to liberal and conservative congressmen who make up the third committee.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND COLOMBIAN INAUGURATION

PA231952 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado has decided to go to Colombia on 7 August in response to Colombian President Turbaqv Ayala's invitation to attend the presidential change of command ceremonies at which President-elect Belisario Betancur will take office.

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 4 AUG

PA241810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Quito, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Clavo-Sotelo and his wife will visit Quito on 4 August in response to an invitation from the Ecuadorean Government.

The visit by the Spanish Government official, which will last until 6 August, is taking place about 2 years after the visit to Ecuador by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

During his stay in Ecuador, Calvo-Sotelo will meet with President Oswaldo Hurtado to discuss matters related to the two countries, the improvement of ties and to relations between Latin America and Spain.

Calvo-Sotelo will also hold working meetings at the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, at the Public Health Ministry and with ministers of the economic group.

OIL EXPORT CONTRACTS SIGNED AT LOWER PRICE

PA232006 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The price of Ecuadorean crude has decreased 5 percent as a result of the world market glut. Long-range contracts are being signed at $32.50 per barrel, according to the manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE.

[Begin recording] Since the beginning of this month we have been signing long-range contracts and recently we have reached a price agreement with the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation, Petrobras, which is purchasing 20,000 barrels a day, with the (?Elex) Company, which purchases 15,000 barrels a day, with the KOCO [words indistinct], a South Korean refinery. So far we have reached an agreement of $32.50 per barrel for the period through September 1982 with Petrobras, KOCO and (?Elex). We have not reached an agreement with the Uruguayan state petroleum enterprise, ANCAP, principally because this country's situation is not the best and it favors trading agricultural products and meat for oil. [end recording]

The country has a production capacity of 213,000 barrels of oil a day. The CEPE manager spoke of the northeastern installations:

[Begin recording] These installations will begin to pump oil next week and will be able to export approximately 20,000 barrels a day during the latter part of September or the beginning of October. [end recording]

BOMBS THROWN AT U.S. EMBASSY, PRIVATE COMPANIES

PY252234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported today that last night presumed terrorists threw two dynamite bombs at the U.S. Embassy building and threw three other bombs at offices of private companies in this capital, wounding at least three people and causing damage.

About midnight a group of unknown persons threw two powerful bombs from a moving car at the embassy in downtown Lima, wounding three of the policemen on guard there and breaking windows on the second floor of the building. The police reported that two other bombs, left in a park opposite the embassy building, have been defused.

At the same time dynamite bombs were also thrown at the Coca Cola plant, the office of the Alfa Romeo car dealer and the Quimica Suiza. Minor damage was caused at those companies, located in different districts of this capital.

It has been reported that the police have detained seven persons suspected of being involved in these new cases of terrorism.

ENERGY AND MINES MINISTER RESIGNS; MORE CHANGES

PY241903 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Manuel Ulloa, chairman of the Council of Ministers, announced yesterday that Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski has resigned from his post. He made the announcement at the end of yesterday's cabinet meeting.

More Cabinet Changes

PY242358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2006 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa today said that Mines and Energy Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski has resigned from his post.

Ulloa told the journalists that the name of Kuczynski's replacement will be announced in the next few days and added that the minister had not given his reasons for resigning.

Kuczynski's resignation has been expected ever since President Fernando Belaunde Terry decided to suspend Peruvian silver sales as of 2 July in an effort to push up the depressed price of this metal.

Minister Kuczynski openly disagreed with this measure and attributed the improvement of the price of silver to the U.S. decision to suspend its silver sales.

Ulloa also announced that Industries Minister Roberto Persivale Serrano and Justice Minister Enrique Elias Laroza will be relieved as well, although he did not say why.

He said that the new justice minister will be Armando Buendia Gutierrez and the new industries minister will be Gonzalo de la Puente Lavalle who will take over on 4 August.

Kuczynski took over on 28 July 1980 when democracy was reestablished in Peru after 12 years of military regimes.

INCIDENT WITH ECUADOREAN SHIP REPORTED

PY231320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP) -- It was learned here tonight that the Peruvian Navy Ministry has no information regarding an alleged incident between a Peruvian patrol craft and an Ecuadorean fishing ship.

The incident was reported in Guayaquil by the polytechnic school of that Ecuadorean port which owns the fishing ship. It reportedly occurred in Ecuadorean waters 10 days ago.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH VALDES

Press Conference

PY240317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Punta del Este, 23 Jul (TELAM) -- The Argentine and Uruguayan foreign ministers agreed today on a broad spectrum of political and economic issues in the continent in the wake of the latest events in the South Atlantic which triggered the revitalization of Latin American unity.

The reorganization of the OAS, the Nonaligned Movement, the Malvinas war and the proposed meeting of American presidents were some of the topics discussed by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari and his Uruguayan counterpart Estanislao Valdes Otero during a press conference granted at noon today, coming at the end of a 1-hour meeting which they held at the Lauberge Hotel in this city on the first day of meetings which will end early tomorrow afternoon.

The two foreign ministers agreed on the need to review the role of the OAS in order to establish a new relation between Spanish-speaking America and the United States.

Aguirre Lanari stated that there exists in Latin America a consensus that more effective and dynamic measures must be adopted -- I am not referring to the form but perhaps to the actions of the respective Foreign Ministries -- so that communications will be made clearer and more effective on issues of common interest.

Asked whether his country will support the suggestion to change the headquarters of the OAS -- now in Washington -- to some Latin American country, Aguirre Lanari stated: "I want to exchange ideas with my American colleagues and not to risk any categorical opinion because this must be a subject of consensus among all."

In his turn, the Uruguayan foreign minister stated on the OAS reorganization issue, that the fact that this organization is having problems does not mean that it must be abolished, dissolved or that some exclusions must be made. I say that we must strengthen our identity as a region to think of our continent and of all the concert of nations.

The Latin American countries, he stated, must act as members of a region, with common problems and interests, and then to study together with the United States the issues related to the continent.

In addition, the Argentine foreign minister stated that his country is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and will continue with that policy which is in keeping with its national interest.

Regarding the current situation of the conflict over the Malvinas, Aguirre Lanari stated that the British decision to lift the exclusion zone which had been unilaterally and arbitrarily established before and to maintain, however, an exclusion zone of 150 nautical miles around the archipelago, is clearly showing which country is maintaining a belligerent attitude at this moment.

Referring to the origin of the confrontation in the South Atlantic, he said that we Argentines have been the object of threats and affronts. We must recall, he stated, the episode in the South Georgia Islands (when a group of Argentine workers who had been dismantling a whaling station were ordered to abandon the islands and Great Britain sent ships to evict them).

There are other events -- he added -- which have been sanctioned for many years by the inter-American Legal Commission, such as the presence of British ships in American waters, which has been considered an offensive act of provocation.

As for the Argentine decision to occupy the islands in April, he stated that we felt it was necessary to demonstrate with these actions the rights we have been claiming in international forums and which have been repeatedly denied by Great Britain.

Valdes Otero reiterated the constant support of Uruguay to the Argentine demand for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and added that the international situation must be recomposed to achieve the recognition of Argentine rights.

He added that this experience is a lesson for all, regardless of the position adopted (before the conflict), and the main (lesson), he stated, is that the identification of Latin America, historically and emotionally, must be projected from the political and economic standpoint, to the detriment of no one, but for the cause of Latin America, of the American Continent, and finally, to serve mankind and to achieve the happiness of the peoples.

The two foreign ministers also agreed on the need to establish a meeting of American presidents to discuss the great problems of the continent. The idea was proposed a few months ago by Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez during a visit of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila to Montevideo.

Last night, Orfila himself stated in New York that the summit conference of American presidents is indispensable.

Asked whether he agreed with that proposal, Aguirre Lanari categorically stated: Of course I do, and added that it will be a top level meeting and that it will serve to ratify this terrific Latin American unity which has been strengthened during these latest events.

Asked by a reporter whether Argentina is trying to increase its war materiel after the war with Great Britain, the Argentine foreign minister stated that he did not want to talk about military matters, and added: I am not aware of that report.

Regarding the changes in the Argentine economic model adopted by the government of General Reynaldo Bignone, he stated that what is being done is to adopt measures which are in keeping with the national interests, without prejudice.

He added that Argentina is willing to intensify as much as possible economic relations with Uruguay, which is natural, given our geographical proximity and nature.

He also expressed his desire to visit as many countries as possible in the continent to take to them also our message of gratitude and also to carry out a greater personal exchange of ideas which I feel is the most fruitful in relations between countries which are so much alike.

He added that there are no points of disagreement between Argentina and Brazil, and added that Brazil is a friendly nation which has supported the Argentine rights over the Malvinas.

Asked his opinion whether Argentina would assume the role of mediator between Uruguay and Venezuela so that the latter two countries could resume diplomatic relations which have been suspended for some years, Aguirre Lanari stated that the term good offices mission does not being good memories to my mind, in a direct reference to the questioned mission of former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Nevertheless, he added that if there is something that I would be delighted to achieve, not only as a foreign minister but as a citizen as well, is that Uruguay and Venezuela could reestablish their suspended diplomatic relations.

The Uruguayan foreign Minister also stated that the existence of Urupabol (Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia) does not eliminate the possibility of integration of this country with Argentina, because Urupabol is an organization of economic and not political integration.

When a reporter asked Aguirre Lanari why Argentina is not a member of Petro-Latina, an enterprise recently created by the state petroleum companies of Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, the Argentine foreign minister answered that he was unaware of negotiations for the creation of that enterprise. At the end of the press conference, the two foreign ministers went to a restaurant to have lunch in this city which is located 150 km east of Montevideo.

Aguirre Lanari, who arrived here this morning, will meet again with his Uruguayan counterpart at Lauberge Hotel at 1800 (local time) this afternoon.

An hour later at the Argentine Consulate in Punta del Este, Valdes Otero will be decorated by his Argentine counterpart with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Libertador Gen Jose de San Martin, the highest decoration granted by the Argentine Republic at the ministerial level.

Valdes on Talks

PY242156 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan and Argentine foreign ministers have agreed to make efforts toward the establishment of a broad system of consultation on continental political and commercial affairs. Estanislao Valdes Otero and Juan Aguirre Lanari also agreed that a system of regional economic safeguards must be implemented through the Latin American Economic System [SELA] as Uruguay had proposed at one time.

The two parties also agreed that the Malvinas affair must be discussed within the framework of the coming UN General Assembly.

Speaking to the journalists that had come to the Lauberge Hotel, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Valdes Otero began his statement by reporting on the talks with his Argentine counterpart. This station's special correspondents in Punta del Este recorded the following remarks:

[Begin recording] First of all I would like to say that these talks are just part of the traditional dialogue between the foreign ministries of our two nations. This has been just another stage of an exemplary relationship which must be preserved carefully.

In the second place I would like to tell you that we made a broad review of international issues and that this review was made in an open, friendly and constructive manner. I do want to emphasize these three words that I believe to be very important: Open because we discussed all subjects without any limitations whatsoever; friendly because we talked as if we knew each other for many years and interpreting the feelings of our governments and people; and constructive because our prevailing thoughts were constructive and nothing else.

We talked a great deal about the American Continent and Latin America. This is a source of great satisfaction because the opportunities at which representatives of two nations are able to find -- in addition to bilateral affairs -- such a wide-ranging subject as Latin America, are not many. We could say that we have great hope and faith in the achievements of our region.

We are also convinced that Latin America's influence must be increased within the international framework and this must be sought in the spirit of desire to work for the cause of the peoples, for the cause of humanity.

We agreed fully and absolutely on the significance which must be assigned to Mexico's proposal -- a proposal which is Latin American by now -- to include the Malvinas issue on the agenda of the coming UN General Assembly. In this regard, I would like to point out that the Uruguayan Government had already given its support to this project when Mexico conveyed it to our government through its ambassador here. At this meeting we had the opportunity to reaffirm our position to the Argentine foreign minister.

We also spoke about the upcoming SELA meeting which will be held in Buenos Aires. In connection with this meeting we agreed that we must discuss a system of regional economic safeguards which Uruguay has been thinking about for a long time and the facts show that this idea of ours deserves implementation, after appropriate studies are made, of course.

We talked and we agreed that we both felt that a broad system of consultation must be created within our region for political and commercial subjects. Political subjects because they are the ones that concern us most at this point and commercial subjects because commercial affairs have a way of having political implications sooner or later.

In this regard we stated our intentions of holding personal contacts so that any difficulty that may arise in the field of bilateral trade can be overcome rapidly. I do wish to emphasize this word: rapidly.

Being the honored host, I would like to state my deep satisfaction of having been able to host this meeting in our country and the comforting feeling that the friendship between our nations is growing stronger every day. I am also pleased with this personal friendship that has been born here under historic circumstances. [end recording]

Aguirre Lanari Interview

PY250134 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Punta del Este, 24 Jul (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari today said that "it is necessary to enlighten the U.S. people so that they can choose between supporting colonialism and continental aggression" or complying with the Monroe Doctrine and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

The Argentine foreign minister granted an exclusive interview to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS during which he said that now "the United States is aware of the serious harm its attitude inflicted on this part of the world," adding that to recover lost credibility "it must clearly state its support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas."

Aguirre Lanari made this statement shortly before leaving for Buenos Aires after carrying out in Uruguay his first official mission abroad since he took over the Foreign Ministry.

The minister said that during his visit to Punta del Este he personally met with his counterpart Valdes Otero "and reiterated Argentina's gratitude to his nation and thanked him for his own personal efforts as chairman of TIAR's consultative meeting held in connection with the conflict over the Malvinas Islands."

Aguirre Lanari said that with Valdes Otero he exchanged ideas concerning intenational relations and "the future actions to be undertaken regarding Argentin's claim. He added that "total and absolute agreement is being maintained on these issues."

The Argentine minister said that "we have evidence" that this agreement is also being maintained with other Latin American nations "because the Malvinas are no longer Argentina's cause alone. It is an unprecedented episode which, because of its emotional content, has united Latin America as a whole and is having extracontinental repercussions."

Asked whether he agreed with the belief voiced in certain Latin American capitals to the effect that the United States has been the great loser in this episode, Aguirre Lanari answered that "now the United States is aware of the serious harm its attitude inflicted on this part of the world."

He added: "The Monroe Doctrine has been forgotten and our nations have experienced a great disappointment at an unprecedented confrontation vote with the United States."

Aguirre Lanari indicated that "nowadays no one can turn the argument of use of force against Argentina because judging by its recent communique it is Great Britain that threatens military actions and maintains a disproportionate number of troops on the islands after having attacked and forcefully expelled in June a peaceful scientific crew that was on Thule Island, South Sandwich Archipelago, serving humanity."

The foreign minister also said that "neither is there room for the perverse argument that our nation is ruled by a military government in view of the clear-cut commitment made by President Reynaldo Bignone to hold elections and turn over power in March 1984."

NARVAEZ ON POSSIBLE SOVIET ARMS PURCHASE

PA260239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Venezuela has decided not to purchase British Hawk combat planes due to financial problems, the national defense minister, Gen Vicente Luis Narvaez Churion, said today. However, he did not discard a probable purchase of arms from the Soviet Union.

Narvaez Churion, the new national defense mininster, spoke about the frustrated purchase of the Hawk planes following a charge from Jose Vicente Rangel, the leftist presidential candidate, that they might be purchased with a surcharge.

Bernardo Leal Puche, the former defense minister, had already denied the purchase, Narvaez Churion added.

He emphasized that this purchase was discarded due to financial problems and not because of the Malvinas conflict, during which Caracas vigorously supported Buenos Aires.

Venezuela has purchased a small fleet of ultramodern F-16 fighter-bombers from the United States and in the next few days the navy will receive the last of six frigates armed with missile launchers, all constructed in Italian shipyards.

In answer to a question on probable Venezuelan arms purchases from the Soviet Union, the new defense minister said Venezuela does not manufacture arms and therefore depends on "any market which offers our country good quality materiel that satisfies our needs at good prices...We can purchase this from anyone."

HERRERA TO ATTEND BETANCUR'S INAUGURATION 6 AUG

PA241944 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1752 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will leave for Colombia on 6 August to attend the inauguration of new Colombian President Belisario Betancur, government sources reported today.

The Venezuelan head of state will hold meetings in Bogota with several presidents who will attend the inauguration, including Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado.

Among the topics to be discussed by Herrera with his Latin American colleagues are the aftermath of the Malvinas conflict and problems in the Caribbean and Central Americans region, the sources indicated.

On 28 July President Herrera will meet at the border city of San Antonio del Tachira with current Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, to bolster the two neighboring countries' friendship, an official communique reports.

SURINAME'S BOUTERSE ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA232100 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Lt Col Daysi Bouterse, commander general of the Suriname Army, is meeting at this time with his Venezuelan counterpart Luis Octavio Romero.

Bouterse arrived in Venezuela this morning on a 3-day visit. At noon he met with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. He is now meeting with Gen Luis Octavio Romero. At 1900 Bouterse will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. [words indistinct] the high-ranking representative of Suriname. He will attend a dinner given by the Venezuelan president.

On Democracy, Relations

PA260345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Lt Col Daysi Bouterse, Suriname's strongman, said today that on this Caribbean island [as received] a revolution is being planned in favor of the people's interests.

Before returning to Paramaribo after a 2-day visit to Venezuela, Bouterse did not specify an election date in Suriname when he was questioned about a new form of democracy in his country.

"We are developing a form of democracy which we do not want to copy from Western Europe, not because we are completely against Western European-style democracy, but because over the last 30 years it has been proven that such democracy does not function in our country," he said.

"We believe that we have to develop another form of democracy. We know about the old form of democracy, in which once every 4 years everyone had the opportunity to exercise democracy by voting in 1 minute," he added.

In this respect he said that the people are being made aware of "another type of democracy in which daily and constantly the people can influence both the leaders as well as politics."

He added that at this level regular elections are held in Suriname to elect representatives of the people.

Later he said that Suriname is prepared to cooperate with any country in the world but that those countries with which bilateral relations will be established "must effectively understand what is happening in our fatherland."

He revealed that he had met privately with President Luis Herrera Campins but refused to say what was discussed.

He added that the Third World countries expect Guyana and Venezuela to use dialogue to solve the dispute over Essequibo, a territory which Venezuela is claiming from Guyana.

Suriname also has a claim pending against Guyana, which is located between Venezuela and Suriname, but Bouterse was careful to play down its importance, choosing words favoring solidarity and a Third World stand.

Nevertheless, he said that Venezuela and Suriname will soon have closer economic ties. He added that when oil-producing Venezuela is prepared to [words indistinct] Suriname's internal situation, there "will be very good political relations" between the two "and this is what our country wants."

Regarding Venezuelan military aid, it was confirmed that Venezuela will provide technical assistance and advice to the Armed Forces of Suriname.

BELIZE'S PRICE ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT TO COUNTRY

FL231125 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Belize today called for a negotiated solution to Central American conflicts. At the end of an unofficial visit, Belizean Prime Minister George Price promised to maintain close ties with Mexico, exchange views on the international situation and continue bilateral cooperation. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced in a joint communique that Price and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda agreed that a negotiated solution must be found for the Central American conflict.

Price also met with President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat stressed that Mexican-Belizean cooperation was reviewed, particularly in connection with the health, educational and energy projects underway between the two nations. It also announced that special emphasis was placed on the review of major issues (?related to peace and security) in Central America and the Caribbean.

GALVAN LOPEZ DENIES FOREIGN GUERRILLA PRESENCE

FL232211 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2154 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez asserted today that Mexico "does not sponsor or hide Central American guerrillas on Mexican territory." He said Mexico rejects any charges from abroad to this effect.

Galvan Lopez spoke with newsmen after decorating 11 officers at the Honor Hall of the National Defense Secretariat. He said speculation from abroad that guerrilla forces had penetrated southern Mexico "are false" and warned that Mexico has a loyal army trained to defend the country from any attack. He assured all Mexicans that the transfer of power on 1 December will be peaceful and safe and the army, true to its tradition, will safeguard the peace and tranquility of Mexico's democratic way of life.

UN COMMISSION ON STATUS OF GUATEMALAN REFUGEES

PA241931 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City -- The UN High Commission for Refugees, ACNUR, reported that in the last 4 days more than 3,000 Guatemalans have crossed Mexico's southern border in search of refuge. According to ACNUR's figures, there are 10 million refugees in the world. Of these, 1.2 million are in Latin America, of which 300,000 are Salvadorans, half of whom are in Mexico. The organization pointed out that because this is a fairly recent problem, no provisions for it have been made in the various countries' legal systems.

On 24 and 25 July ACNUR representatives will attend the second national meeting of committees for solidarity with Guatemala, which will be held in San Cristobal de las Casas. At the meeting they will discuss the refugees' legal, social and economic situation and will present a report on the current situation of the Guatemalans at refugee camps and in the border towns. In conclusion, they said repression in Guatemala has increased with the current regime and that more effective methods of destroying the Guatemalan people have been introduced.

U.S. FISHING BOAT HELD FOR LACK OF LICENSE

PA221907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] Mexico City, 22 Jul (AFP) -- The U.S. fishing boat Massolinda was captured Wednesday while fishing without a permit in Mexican waters off Tamaulipas State.

PRESIDENT-ELECT INTERVIEWED ON PRC RELATIONS

FOR an interview with Mexican President-Elect Miguel de la Madrid published by Beijing RENMIN RIBAO on 9 July, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 23 July China DAILY REPORT.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON BORDER SECURITY PROBLEMS

PA241958 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] A counterterrorist course was completed at Ft Amador this afternoon by 10 Costa Rican policemen. They were here to learn how to put down the terrorist outbreaks that have occurred in Costa Rica in the past several months. Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, deputy chief of the General Staff, and Angel Solano, Costa Rican security minister, were present at the graduation ceremony.

The security minister said Costa Rica is trying to create a police force that can defend the country against crime and terrorism. Colonel Noriega said in his speech that the course is Panama's contribution to its sister nation so that it can achieve peace at this difficult time. Costa Rican Public Security Minister Solano said his country will do everything possible for guerrilla commands to train in its territory [as heard]:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, how is terrorism in Nicaragua and El Salvador affecting your country?

[Answer] Well, we are living in a convulsed area; whatever happens in any of the Central American countries obviously affects others. Naturally Costa Rica is affected by the violence in neighboring countries; we are not removed from this situation. This undoubtedly has repercussions on security and on the economy, because eventually there will be a decrease in foreign investment, although Costa Rica is still relatively calm despite the difficult situation. The most disquieting problem is probably in the northern area, where we have constant complaints of incursions by Sandinist Front people onto Costa Rican soil, which has generated repeated protests from the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

I believe personally that a great effort must be made in both countries, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to find a proper form of coexistence. The Central American countries, I feel, must begin to understand and respect each other's political systems. It is obvious that there are ideological differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, between their governments. However, to us the essential thing is to maintain absolute neutrality. This means guaranteeing that Costa Rica will not be used for attacks on Nicaragua. At the same time, Nicaragua must respect the territorial integrity and self-determination of the Costa Rican people and must not interfere in our internal affairs. In this respect, the two countries recently established a mixed commission to mark the border, where we have had problems. At the same time, I will be going to Managua in the next few days to find areas of understanding with the Nicaraguan Government, to promote security.

[Question] How are you dealing with the fact that people opposed to the current Nicaraguan Government are training in Costa Rica?

[Answer] We have been putting forth great efforts since this administration took office to prevent this. We have managed to detect a fair number of camps where forces opposed to the Nicaraguan Government have tried to train. Within our ability, which is in fact weak, we have made every effort to smash those movements. Remember that recently, as a part of Costa Rica's efforts, we expelled Eden Pastora from our country. Within the same effort, we recently expelled another 33 Nicaraguan deserters and we are constantly working at great expense to clean up the northern area. Naturally you will understand that in a country without an army and with very serious economic and social problems, it is sometimes a bit difficult to detect the existence of those movements. However, the efforts, interest and good will of the Costa Rican Government seek to insure that our territory will not be used to attack Nicaragua. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF PACIFICATION PLAN

PA250003 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 24 Jul 82 pp 3, 17

[Excerpt] Once again negotiations will be held to create the committees that will work toward pacification of the country, stated by Dr Alvaro Magana Borja, Salvadoran president and commander of the armed forces. "One of the things that has not satisfied me in the development of the current government is precisely the slow pace at which we are advancing in the pacification process," Magana said. "Naturally I had begun the necessary negotiations to create this peace committee when the violence began to rise again. At that time, the time was not right. However, I believe we are going back now to the situation we were in during early June."

Magana added: "I believe the time is right to renew these activities, and I am going to try to get the ruling political parties to accept this agreement of mutual objectives. Later several committees would be created with the same objective: peace."

Regarding the economic situation, President Magana said the situation is satisfactory and soon the effects will be felt, since one of the problems was the delay in loans. Today we have the loan granted by the IMF.

Regarding relations with the Honduran Government, the president said these are very good and that there have been no problems. He stressed that "we are members of the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. Yesterday the members of the committee met in Tegucigalpa to discuss the charter. This was done at the technical level. On 28 or 29 July the committee will be meeting in Costa Rica."

'RIGHTS COMMISSION' ASKS U.S. TO SUSPEND AID

PA241644 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador has asked the U.S. Congress to advocate suspension of the Reagan administration's aid, whether economic, military or of any other sort, to the Salvadoran Government. A commission spokesman told ACAN-EFE that they also asked the U.S. Congress to use all its influence to see that "the hundreds of Salvadoran political prisoners are released and that the arrests and murders stop." He added that the commission sent a letter to Washington accompanied by abundant documentation on the country's situation.

According to the Human Rights Commission, 2,772 civilians and approximately 1,000 armed forces members died, victims of the political violence, in the first half of this year. The spokesman also noted that "218 Salvadorans disappeared in various parts of the country in the same period of time."

For his part, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, said of the U.S. aid is made contingent on political, social and economic conditions, "we would rather seek other sources of financial aid that do not compromise or restrict the pride and sovereignty of our republic." He said that the U.S. military aid is necessary for the Salvadoran Armed Forces' struggle against the subversives, adding that the struggle is being waged not only to "save the country from a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship" but "to defend U.S. strategic interests" as well.

If the U.S. Congress suspends economic aid to this Central American country, the crisis could grow worse, especially due to the resulting depletion of foreign exchange funds with which to import raw materials, the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) has stated. PDC Secretary General Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said that the U.S. Congress is being pressured by the U.S. public on the issue of economic aid for El Salvador and that for this reason they have established the condition that President Reagan must report to Congress periodically on El Salvador's human rights progress.

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA GIVES ADDRESS

PA220222 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Speech to the Salvadoran people by Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] Active participation in the solution of problems that affect peace is a moral duty that no responsible man should avoid. This was stated by Albert Einstein.

Good evening Salvadorans. With the due authorization of the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, we are here with you tonight to discuss several aspects of national life. I am accompanied by Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and command and general staff graduate; Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, director general of the National Guard, and Col Adolfo Blandon, commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade and command and general staff graduate.

We have wanted to established contact with our people tonight to report on various aspects of national life, above all bearing in mind a number of rumors and speculation that in various versions are circulating in the country. To begin, we would like to briefly remind you of something that we Salvadorans should not forget and that is what has happened with subversion for some time now. You will recall that elements who are now fighting against the Salvadoran people and armed forces were members of the first revolutionary government junta. They failed when they were in power. This is something that we Salvadorans must not forget. They undertook mass actions with strikes, street demonstrations, work stoppages and appeals to the people to support them but they failed. This is something that we Salvadorans must not forget.

They launched the so-called final offensive and the armed forces showed the people their ability to defeat that action planned and carried out by the enemies of the fatherland. The so-called final offensive failed. This is something that we Salvadorans must not forget. Then came the 28 March elections which the subversives totally opposed, and they were unable to deter a brave people who showed the world their courage and respect for a system that we defend, the democratic system. On 28 March the subversives once again failed. This is something that we Salvadorans must not forget.

However, subversion has not failed in the well-planned and plotted propaganda based on lies to discredit, slander, accuse and insult. We must admit that they have not failed in all their intentions in this regard.

But perhaps the worst thing that the subversives have done against an entire people is the destructive action which we daily have to lament. It is action against all the people. It is action that goes against the sacred interests of an entire nation. This is perhaps the worst thing that the subversives have done and which is being written in the pages of the history of the tragic moments that our country is experiencing.

This destructive action has a very specific objective, to discredit; to try to discredit the armed institution because the armed forces oppose all those efforts to achieve power in El Salvador to establish a totalitarian government contrary to the interests of the majority of the Salvadorans. By accusing, criticizing and insulting, they feel they are causing the destruction of a people in order to reach power in El Salvador.

But in the current moments we are living, there is a still more specific objective. All Salvadorans must know that on 28 July in the United States, the President of that fraternal country will attest to the Congress about a situation that we are also aware of. There are basic points that the U.S. President has to show so that in an understanding way, economic aid for our country can be approved.

All of these discrediting activities seek to block the attitude of a President of a friendly country in favor of our country.

As we said in the beginning, our speech tonight is to talk about the rumors and speculation that are circulating among the Salvadoran people. It has insistently been said, and of course you Salvadorans must understand this, that a large part of these rumors are begun by the subversives. The people have been led to believe that we have talked with the subversives to reach an understanding. We have denied this several times and tonight we want to repeat it; at no time has any member of the armed institution established contact with subversion to hold a dialogue, to talk or to reach an understanding. We want this to be perfectly clear.

It is said that it is advisable that a dialogue be held; that a dialogue is necessary. We ask ourselves some questions which we have expressed in other occasions; who is going to participate in the dialogue? What is going to be the subject of the dialogue? With whom is the dialogue going to take place? How is the dialogue going to take place? Where is the dialogue going to be held? We, and I think that the Salvadoran people agree with us, believe that there has already been a dialogue here in El Salvador and that is the dialogue that you Salvadorans held on 28 March. It was a public and open dialogue so that the world would understand once and for all what is the ability and courage of the Salvadorans. That is the real dialogue.

There is also talk of the possibility of a coup d'etat. I think that would perhaps be No 40. There have been many coups d'etat throughout all this time. But now Salvadorans, we and all of you believe that it would be a tragedy to seek solutions through a coup d'etat. In the conditions of our country, in the situation it is experiencing, it would be truly tragic. We are sure and aware of the attitude of the armed forces, and once and for all we state that the armed forces are not thinking of coup d'etat solutions to resolve our country's problems. We are thinking in another type of solution. It is the solution that we have shown with our attitude. It is the democratic solution.

There is talk of division in the armed forces. For a long time there have been efforts to exploit this principle which is Marxist and one of which most of the Salvadorans are aware. It is the principle that states: Divide and you shall conquer. The Marxists are experts in applying it, such as by making accusations against sectors of the armed institution. The Marxists are experts in this. They say progressive officers and reactionary chiefs. They say these are the ones who follow a good path and these are the ones who follow a bad path. Unfortunately, and with much sorrow, we must state that those who are not Marxists sometimes make this type of accusations when they say that there are chiefs and there are those who follow orders, when they say some give orders and others execute the orders. All of this, which many times may be done without realizing its negative results, is harmful to an institution like the armed forces which at this time is confronting the truly serious situation our country is experiencing.

The army is solid. It is based on institutional principles that we are the first to recognize. We know what we must do and Salvadorans you can be sure that we are doing everything possible to overcome this problem in which all Salvadorans are involved. But at no time are we going to fail or falter as militarymen or as an institution. We know our responsibilities. We do not need to be shown the path that we should follow. We know our principles.

In addition to these rumors to which I have referred, there are others which have gone beyond rumors to become direct accusations.

One of these accusations which has recently been in fashion internationally and nationally is the charge against the Honduran Armed Forces by the subversives because, according to them, the Honduran Armed Forces have entered Salvadoran territory. As defense minister, I want to categorically deny that the Honduran Armed Forces have intervened in Salvadoran territory. What is really happening is something else. As General Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has said, it is that now by principle and since actions were being carried out in territory of a neighboring country of Honduras, they also have the constitutional duty to protect their borders. This is how we have been that in the zone where operations were being carried out by our armed forces in northern Morazan Department, the Honduran Armed Forces went to protect their border. Salvadorans, you should note this is also a new attitude of the Honduran Armed Forces to protect themselves. As General Alvarez has said, they can protect Salvadorans who request the help of Honduras but they are not obliged to give protection to the terrorists, either nationals and mercenaries, who are attacking our country.

We believe that the attitude of the Honduran Armed Forces should not be interpreted as being equivalent to an combined operation as this is described in military terms. However, we should note that it should not be ruled out for the near future. We are not going to be the first to do this. In history's wars there have been alliances and understandings between countries which have common destinies and objectives. We are not going to be the exception. However, at this time I want to emphatically deny that the Honduran Armed Forces have intervened in Salvadoran soil.

There has been another accusation, but this one is domestic and recent. It has been said that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are not fulfilling their duty. We consider this to be nonsense or perhaps something said without thinking. We don't think that there are grounds for such an accusation because the attitude of the armed forces is clear. Our objective of resolving the problems and the sacrifice that an institution is making on behalf of the democratic principles and naturally in defense of the Salvadorans are evident.

I would like to mention figures that are proof of not only the sorrow but also of the reality of the sacrifice of the armed forces. I would like to tell you this, Salvadorans, because we have never hidden the truth. We have never lied when we have reported our dead and wounded. When the obituaries of our brave chiefs, officers and soldiers appear in the newspapers, we are telling the truth because they have died in defense of the high interests of our nation. So far in this tragedy we have had to regret the death of 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 3 captains, 19 second lieutenants, 1 cadet and 1,018 troops including security agents and soldiers.

Another aspect that we want to mention tonight is why the armed forces support the consolidation of the reforms in El Salvador. There are several reasons. First, we are convinced that without the reforms there can be no social peace in El Salvador's future. We are convinced that the reforms are basic principles of the armed forces proclamation. We are convinced that all the political parties without exception supported the reforms in their electoral campaigns. As an institution, we are convinced that the reforms are just. We are also convinced that we are fulfilling the law on the ratification of these reforms by the Constituent Assembly. These are essential reasons why the armed forces supports the consolidation of the reforms in our country.

What is a subversive war? We have to point out the difference between a conventional war and an unconventional war. There is a considerable difference. In a conventional war there is a uniformed enemy in view, fighting with traditional systems, and in accordance with indications and essential elements of information one can determine what the enemy can do, what are his capabilities and how far he can go. An unconventional war is not objective. The operations that we carry out in the fight against subversion are enough to show this. For example, in Morazan, when the armed forces arrive to counteract the destructive actions of subversives, these people simply do not put up resistance. Sometimes they do when they have an advantage. But they always flee. That is what happened in the last operation in Morazan which was successful for the armed forces and which the subversives have tried to discredit. Out units showed there that they can fight. What occurred was that the usual procedure for the subversives when the armed forces arrived was to hide their weapons, disguise themselves as simple peasants or to flee to the border camps in Honduras. In those border camps, in those refugee camps they had food, rest, medicine and vacations while the armed forces were searching for them in Morazan. It was different this time. This time the subversives came up against the protection of Honduras which placed obstacles in their way. That is the reason why the Honduran Armed Forces have been criticized by the subversives. But I want to tell you Salvadorans that the operation was very successful. There you see the difference between conventional war and the subversive war.

Salvadorans, we are going to find peace and tranquillity. But we also need active support, as the phrase to which I referred in the beginning states. We need solutions to the problems of peace but with active participation. You have already seen in the news media the famous appeal of the armed forces which states; Salvadorans, wait for the call of the armed forces. Many ask what is that call. In the next few days you will see that some guidelines will be given so that you Salvadorans can also participate because we know that there are many Salvadorans and -- something that makes us very proud -- there are many women who ask us how they can actively help us. What demonstration of courage for the Salvadorans! We tell them; there are different ways of doing so. In those calls you will be seeing indications so that all of us together can achieve that peace that we all want and desire.

Salvadorans, we are moving onward. Trust your armed forces. Salvadorans, you can be sure that we are responsible and that we fulfill our duties. Salvadorans, you can be sure that we do not put conditions on our obligations. Salvadorans, you can be sure that we are satisfied with the attitude of courage that you have shown. Congratulations Salvadorans, and congratulations to all the members of the armed forces who respond to a single objective; to guarantee the high interests of all Salvadorans. Our congratulations for that sacrifice and courage of all the chiefs, officers, agents and soldiers of the armed forces because all in one way or another contribute to achieving our objectives. Our mission is constant and we will, God willing, achieve peace with dignity. We also have confidence in you Salvadorans because you have shown that you are brave. May everything turn out all right. May God help us and the courage of an entire people accompany us. All for the fatherland, together, people and armed forces! Good night and thank you.

AGRARIAN REFORM CORRUPTION, LOSSES REPORTED

PA242245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0810 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The official in charge of managing the disputed Salvadoran agrarian reform program said last night that embezzling, robbery and corruption have cost no less than $30 million. Jorge Arturo Argueta, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, attributed the loss to the previous administration headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and demanded an exhaustive investigation of these crimes.

Speaking at a news conference, Argueta said part of the money is recoverable, although he estimated that $5 million or $6 million should be considered definitely lost.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON NATIONALISM, SUBVERSION

PA221554 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Weekly speech by Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala City -- live]

[Excerpts] I would like to tell you that on 23 March the tree bore fruit, fruit that revealed a disunity among state, country and nation. When there is no unity there is no government, when there is no government there is no community and when there is no community there is no country. Therefore, 23 March is a historic moment, a moment of national awareness, a moment of a broad and deep sense of nationality. That does not mean idolatrous nationalism, or macho nationalism; neither does it mean stateless internationalism or selling, mortgaging or trampling on the fatherland. Now 23 March exalts the concept of home; 23 March exalts the concept of love. Love is not blind. Love corrects. Love does not renounce, love does not betray, love is not incapable. Love exalts giving, exalts growth; it deepens and stimulates the fulfillment of a duty.

Our national indentity depends on all of us realizing the scope of each individual's responsibility. We have to consolidate our families by setting good examples. We cannot be leaders by force of weapons; strength and power do not lie in killing and destroying. Power lies in the ability to rule, to dialogue; in the ability to set an example.

That is why I would like to review with you the concept of nationality, which is the fruit of unity, responsibility, participation, serving others, devotion and sacrifice. If you began by setting an example in your homes, society would automatically be strengthened and nationalism would automatically grow roots because those roots should begin at home.

You know that corruption and injustice led to 23 March, and they have still not ended. There are still members of the private sector who bribe internal revenue service employees, the tax collectors. There are still civil service employees who accept bribes. There are still some drivers who would rather pay a bribe than a fine. There are still policemen who demand a bribe instead of issuing a traffic ticket. In other words, corruption and injustice still exist. But you and I are responsible.

You might say you are you and things up there are all right, but down here things are bad. And who is responsible for the things that are being done improperly? You are, because you know about it and do not denounce it. That is why it is worth taking into consideration that subversion has its roots in your own homes. Subversion starts in your own household. Just think about the young people who are poor, the betrayed and frustrated children whose parents give them guns instead of love, whose parents give them spending money instead of love. This is subversion. Furthermore, subversion damages property; subversion is mercenary, cruel, bloody and evil. It is made up of criminals and false saviors of society. They are murderers; they have massacred so many people. They are liars and hypocrites.

Did you know, for example, that there are 5,000 soldiers working for the fatherland? I mention this because there are those who doubt that we are fighting subversion in Guatemala. In fact, Guatemala is not fighting subversion. The soldiers are fighting subversion. This week we signed a decree to use stored grain that is in danger of spoiling; we are going to use it to pay for services rendered, not as a gift or as charity. The Defense Ministry is doing this and it shouldn't be; you should.

Subversion, ladies and gentlemen, is not only the army's problem. It is a Guatemalan social problem; it is your problem. Perhaps tomorrow we may perceive the scope of our responsibility in the fight and struggle against subversion. Misery and ignorance are the fruits of moral and economic disorder, injustice, anarchy and oppression. Misery and ignorance are the fruits of this situation in our homes. That is why it is important to consider the struggle against subversion, ignorance and misery a responsibility of every citizen and not only of the state.

We Guatemalans do not number 1 million, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. Listen to me, Mr School teacher; we number 7.5 million. We are not transplants; we are not hybrids. We are a Latin American people; we are a dark-skinned people. We are not Anglo-Saxons. Look, the politicians are trying to sell us their propaganda. They would like us to establish U.S., European or Asian policies here; that is their intention. However, these men forget that, under no circumstance can they impose on us things that are not real in Guatemala. How is it possible that, instead of offering us reason and understanding, they want to impose on us a program which we cannot and must not accept? If we did we would be betraying the Latin American country to which we belong.

A politician asked me: When will you hold elections? I replied: elections for what? Elections to choose a president for 500,000 people? For 1 million people? And the other 6.5 million people? Why do they want to do this when politics must typify the country and ours is an Indian country. This is our nation. Furthermore, ours is a Latin American nation, not a European, U.S. or Russian nation. We are Guatemalans. Let us understand this. Let the world understand, let the world know that Guatemala exists. But Guatemala will exist only if you want to understand this.

In Guatemala, he who serves his country best is more of a man, not he who has the most. Where does the latter principle exist? In the Western world, in the consumer society a man is more of a man when he can squander more; he is much more of a man when he has more lovers and mistresses. Our Indian is more of a man when he works more, when he can do his job better, when he can do two jobs better. We should learn to be this kind of man, a Guatemalan man, not a gringo or Russian but Guatemalan. However, you must give form to this spirit; you must create Guatemala. We are not traitors, we are not foreigners; we are fruit of this land.

What will you do about subversion? Help us. Help us create Guatemala. The moment we identify ourselves, Guatemala will be great, sovereign and independent, in the measure of your strength, consistency and dignity. Let us be Guatemalans.

Subversion continues but we will fight it. The legal and material means are in the hands of the soldiers and citizens like you who will continue working for the homeland. We don't care if we have to sacrifice ourselves; we don't care at all. Praise the Lord who allows us to die for the victory of ideas and ideals which go beyond human materialism. Thank you for listening to me tonight. Good night and God bless you.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SLAMS U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA

PM220957 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Jul 82 p 8

[Rafael Fraguas undated interview in Madrid with coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta Daniel Ortega: "We Are Being Forced To Support Honduran Guerrillas"]

[Text] Madrid -- Question: Is there a real threat of a generalization of the war in Central America?

Answer: We are on the threshold of such a war in Central America. We have already started to experience it. Honduras is supporting people who want to invade Nicaragua from its territory....

Question: According to all observers, Somozism represents no real political option. Somoza was brought down by a popular uprising. Do you really believe that you are justified in turning Somozism into an outright specter?

Answer: There are at present some 5,000 Somozist guards in Honduras. We know that they cannot turn back the clock of history because Nicaragua expelled them with its revolution. However, they can still do much harm to our people, because what lies hidden behind their activity is the desire to involve the Honduran Government in a war against Nicaragua.

Question: Could you be more specific?

Answer: Attacks have been launched from Honduras against Nicaragua at eight locations on our territory. At Puerto Cabezas they recently caused 51 deaths and over 20 woundings. The head of the Honduran Army, Gustavo Alvarez, has almost always asserted himself by demanding a war against Nicaragua. They are forcing us to support the Honduran guerrillas. The same is happening with El Salvador, as Honduras moves its regular troops in hostile deployments along the border. All these operations have the backing of the Ronald Reagan administration.

Question: Is the Nicaraguan Government not exaggerating the extent of the U.S. role in the region?

Answer: Look, in Honduras there is more than one U.S. Army company involved in support tasks for attacks on Nicaragua and in destabilization tasks. In the U.S. Flordia peninsula there are still training camps for Somozist guards, whose existence the Reagan administration justifies as a guarantee of freedom -- which, of course, is not applied with respect to the Guatemalan or Salvadoran guerrillas. We Nicaraguans do not exaggerate at all in this regard.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because we are fully entitled to believe that there could be a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. The history of U.S. interventions against our people is well known. The Reagan administration is prepared to eliminate the Nicaraguan revolution, has cut off economic aid, has sown confusion by exerting pressure against us among friendly European countries and international organizations and has damaged our image in the eyes of international banks.

Question: What effects have these pressures on European governments had?

Answer: The consequences have been partial.

Reagan Responsible

Question: Has there been any change of attitude by the Nicaraguan revolution on the part of the Socialist International?

Answer: The U.S. administration has tried to hit out in all directions and has misled a section of the Socialist International. However, we are confident that common sense will prevail.

Question: In connection with the problems facing your country, you blame the U.S. administration for the majority of your ills. What degree of blame do you attach to your own errors?

Answer: The responsibility for our problems belongs 100 percent to the present U.S. attitude. When our revolution triumphed, despite its effect on the more conservative U.S. sectors, the Jimmy Carter administration adopted a realistic and pragmatic stance toward us. Human rights were observed. Then conversations were begun. I met Carter, and I believed that it was the start of a new era, which is what Nicaragua wants.

Question: What obstructed this process?

Answer: Reagan's victory was decisive in limiting the possibilities of negotiation and increasing the threats of destabilization throughout the region. Nevertheless, Nicaragua wants to sit down at the same table as the U.S. administration, but Washington sets unacceptable preconditions. To achieve our aim we propose -- with a mediating country (Mexico, Venezuela, France or Spain) as witness -- reviewing and settling all disputed matters and establishing a normal situation in our relations. Hitherto we have been unsuccessful.

Question: What is your opinion of the defection of Eden Pastora and the third party?

Answer: There has been no defection by the third party. When the Sandinista front split in August and September 1977, Tirado Lopez, Humberto Ortega and I summoned Eden Pastora, who had dissociated himself from us. The real problem for Eden Pastora is that when a revolution wants to be authentic it creates immense pressures which not everyone is strong enough to withstand.

Question: Under normal circumstances this argument could be used. But in the case of Eden Pastora, who has spent 20 years struggling, I do not believe it can apply....

Answer: To tell the truth, Eden did struggle and did have his merits; this must be acknowledged, and I do not doubt it, but his struggle went through periods when he devoted himself to his private life. His combative capacity and the courage which he demonstrated do not automatically grant him the capacity to deal with the complicted problems of a revolution such as ours. This complexity weakened the revolutionary fortitude that he demonstrated until then. He accuses us of unnecessarily provoking the United States and of not knowing how to negotiate with Washington. Our idea is that, if we want to defend our revolution, we must face up to the United States. I know that Pastora will not act like the Somozaist guards, but I want to remind Eden that, just as there are not two revolutions but one only, there are not two counterrevolutions but only one, and that whoever opposes the revolution sooner or later joins that one counterrevolution.

Question: Eden Pastora talks about government corruption in Managua. What is your opinion?

Answer: Such charges are the easiest to make, but the most difficult to prove. He knows that he is lying.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. CHARGES AGAINST DIPLOMATS

PA230430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Cuba has denounced the recent expulsion from the United States of two Cuban officials of the Cuban mission to the United Nations and said this is part of the present U.S. Government campaign against our country. In a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Jose Raul Viera, Cuban acting foreign minister, rejects the U.S. accusations that the Cuban officials, Mario Monzon and Jose Rodriguez, broke U.S. laws.

These accusations and the expulsion of Monzon and Rodriguez, the letter says, are part of an aggressive policy characterized by increasingly hostile actions, provocations and the illegal blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States. In this new case, Viera adds, it is clear that the U.S. Government's intent is to obstruct and prevent the normal development of the Cuban mission's tasks at the United Nations.

Viera also mentions to Perez de Cuellar the long record of aggression carried out against our mission, including the assassination of one of its members, without the U.S. authorities ever going to the trouble to question the terrorist elements carrying out those acts. In the letter, Viera also says that the personnel of the Cuban mission will continue doing their duty despite the physical threats and false legalities to which it subjected by the United States.

FRENCH CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 25 JULY

PA251935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Havana, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro feted French Culture Minister Jack Lang in an exceptionally friendly way. Lang today concluded the first visit to Havana by a French Government official since the socialist victory in May 1981.

In a speech, Lang stressed that France and Cuba were "two countries that believe in man, while rejecting the international dictatorship of a great power and a standardized and industrialized monoculture." "In fact, if we don't agree on other matters, our country still has much respect for yours," the French minister added.

Castro praised the conduct of French policy since the election of Francois Mitterrand, with particular reference to France's "positive" attitude toward Lebanon and Namibia. "I think -- and hope -- that France can play a great role, because it has prestige, technological capabilities, economic resources and the sympathy of most underdeveloped countries," the Cuban president said. He discussed the "differences" between Cuba and France and referred to the problem posed by the installation of U.S. missiles in Europe, demanding a "certain logic for it." If it is accepted that U.S. missiles will be aimed "at the USSR, then I must ask: Why can't we have the right to have some medium-range missiles, to compensate for the U.S. missiles that are aimed at us?"

At the end of his 4-day official visit, Lang was supposed to leave Havana for Mexico today, where he will attend the world conference on culture.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 26 JULY

FL241141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association to attend the 26 July festivities. The delegation is headed by the secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Comrade Dinmukhamed Kunayev.

VEIGA OUTLINES WAYS TO HELP FINANCE MILITIA UNITS

FL232332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the party's Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, held a press conference today on the guidelines for systematic financing of the territorial militia.

He explained that one of the means to contribute financially was productive work, which would be carried out only when really necessary, when requested by the appropriate enterprises and when it did not affect regular work. Another way was to voluntarily donate wages paid for extra hours of productive work or for 1 or several regular working days in cash and other valuables and cultural activities.

Veiga asserted that the decision to contribute was completely voluntary as was the choice on how to make the contribution.

In the case of the Federation of Cuban Women, he said members who were housewives would make voluntary contributions ranging from 20 cents to 1 peso. As to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, retired persons would be able to contribute according to their economic resources.

Veiga said that another way to contribute was for upper and middle-level students to donate part or the full value of the productive work they did during their school holidays each year.

In the Jose Marti Pioneer organization, students who belonged to the basic secondary farm schools would be able to organize days of productive work on Saturdays and Sundays.

Roberto Veiga said at the press conference that the national organizing committee he chaired and the provincial and municipal committees would be retained.

BRIEFS

TRAINING IN E. EUROPE -- By the end of this year more than 15,000 young Cuban men and women will be training in various technical specialties in three European socialist countries. The young people, 12,000 of whom are already in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR, study and work in chemical, textile, metallurgical, machine manufacturing and electronic factories. Cuba and those countries have signed agreements to train the young Cubans through CEMA. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jul 82 FL]

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

POLICE RAID PAPER, FIND CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

FL240108 Bridgetown CANA in English 2323 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, July 23, CANA -- Police said today they had seized classified government documents in a raid on the OUTLET newspaper, organ of the vocal left wing opposition group, the Antigua and Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM). Police superintendent Eric Potter said afterward that those found to be responsible for allowing the documents to fall into the hands of the OUTLET publishers "will be charged under the country's official secrets act."

GUYANA

JAGAN ATTACKS GOVERNMENT ON INTERNATIONAL LOAN

FL241850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, July 24, CANA -- Guyana's Marxist opposition leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, has charged that People's National Congress (PNC) government here is ready to denationalise the economy and abandon its socialist goals in return for a 200 million dollars (U.S.) loan it's about to receive from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The imperialists will not reschedule their loans unless the PNC bows to them, Jagan told newsmen. He called for a united stand by "progressive anti-imperialist forces committed to a socialist direction," which he said was the only solution for the country's economic crisis.

PANAMA

OFFICIAL SOURCES QUESTION U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISE

PA260110 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Official Panamanian sources tonight responded in anger at the initiation of the combined U.S.-Honduran deployment operations from Panamanian territory. After saying that he considered the situation an insult to the Republic of Panama. An official source asked: And what about Panama?

The source considered that the Republic of Panáma had been an unwilling party to this since it had not been taken into account and will simply be automatically involved in whatever happens, since the planes will be leaving from Panamanian territory. The source insisted: And what about Panama? He also said the country had been involved by the United States in whatever happens.

On behalf of nationalism, and one year after the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, we want to ask whether the commander in chief of the National Guard, the head of the security system of the Republic of Panama and the president of the republic knew anything beforehand about this combined U.S.-Honduran operation which will be launched from Panama. The high-ranking souce added: We want to know it the Republic of Panama has granted any kind of authorization for its territory to be used as the launching site for this operation by Honduras and the United States.

SURINAME

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA -- Paramaribo, Suriname, July 23, CANA -- Suriname's minister for energy and natural resources, Eric Tjon Kie, heads an official delegation which left here today for Argentina to attend a conference of the Latin American Economic System (SEAL), opening on Monday. The minister will take the opportunity to discuss the possible sale of bauxite and its derivatives to that South American country. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 23 July 82 FL]